



WOMEN AUTO DRIVERS took to the streets of Louisville and the next thing folks knew they were demanding the vote. This shows a 4th and Chestnut traffic officer.

Military work brought an era of prosperity

an aid in advancing and diversifying manufacturing interests and in developing new plants.

The work of this foundation had just started to show results when the United States was plunged into World War I, the war this country was going to sit out. In short order, Louisville was caught up in such a rush of military business activity that wartime prohibition, which took effect on July 1, 1918, went almost unnoticed.

From June, 1917, when Louisville was selected as the site for Camp Zachary Taylor, an army training center where 150,000 soldiers would be trained, until "Black Monday," when the financial bottom fell out from under everything 12 years later, the city was in an almost continual period of unequaled prosperity.

Camp Taylor, a 2,700 acre reservation on the south edge of the city, was built at a cost of \$9,000,000; more than 10,000 workers were employed in erecting the camp in record time.

At about the same time, Camp Henry Knox, only 30 miles south, also was established as a training center, and this added greatly to the economic stimulus.

Existing Louisville industries were called upon to convert to the production of war goods, and most operated at capacity. In addition, many new industries, attracted by the area's abundance of labor, water, transportation and power, settled in the city.

After dark days in 1917, the tide of war began to turn in the summer of 1918 and Louisville newspapers carried big, welcome headlines about Allied advances. On November 7 came the "false" armistice, setting off the wildest celebration the city ever had known. Four days later, at 2:30 a.m., the real end of the war brought Louisvillians from their beds in another, and wilder, celebration.

Aside from the high casualty lists and the flu epidemic which had struck the nation in 1918—824 men died at Camp Taylor alone, exhausted—Louisville came out of the war stronger economically than when it had started, and the supply of coffins in the city was

National prohibition went into effect on January 16, 1920, but by then the loss of distilling jobs and associated employment hardly was felt. For new factories were opening almost daily to supply the nation's unprecedented demand for goods. And, best of all, their products covered a diversified range of items—from



MACAULEY'S THEATER was going strong when the 1913-1938 period dawned, but soon it would be torn down for a Starks Building addition. It was on Walnut near 4th.